# EUROPE.

Celebration of the Ex-Empress Eugenie's Fete Day at Chiselhurst.

GEN. DUCROT'S EXPLANATION.

President Thiers on the Commercial Treaty Between England and France.

### THE TICHBORNE TRIAL

The steamship Oceanic, of the White Star Line, arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool. She ings mails up to the 16th instant, one day later

than those already received. the Pope has determined to leave Rome. The Onatean of Pau will be placed at his disposal as a

It was rumored in London, but no credence is given to the sensat on, that the generals in Paris have formed a plan for setzing M. Taters and proclaiming the Emperor.

been felt there owing to the rise of the Tiber and the fears that an inundation would take place. Preparations have been made in providing against the threatened calamity, but rain had ceased to fall, and as the river no longer rose it was considered that for the present danger was over.

elightest anxiety in political circles that the resignation of Count Beust will be followed by any alteration of the principles on which the foreign affairs of Austria have been conducted hitherto. of this is to be found in the fact that Count Beust has accepted the post of ambassador in London.

midnight on Tuesday, the 14th inst., an ex plosion took place at the Spring pit, Hendley sixty lives having been lost at this pit in 1868, it was then made a strict rule that no powder should be used except during the night, when the majority of the men were away, and then only under the direc tion of a property qualified foreman. Seven men were in the east part of the pit last night when the explosion occurred; six were killed and the other. the foreman, was so burned that his recovery is

#### ENGLAND.

The Progress of the Tichborne Trial-More mony of a Catholic Priest-What He Has to Say About Tichborne's Education-Pictures Produced.

LONDON, Nov. 16, 1871. I enclose you a very complete resume of the proceedings in the Court yesterday of the Tichborne case. It is taken from the London Telegraph

This case was resumed yesterday, the Court pre

and case was all and a part of the country of the state of the learny Noble, of Tienborne, who is now first or 1987 eld, and was darryfaid there in 1-49, during the lives of the Edward Loughty and Lady Trenstorne, why the state of the country of

orne,
Then came John Cooper, of Alresford, master recklayer, who spoke of knowing many of the

known him from 1846 to 1852, and having seen and conversed with the claimant many times since his return to England. Witness knew him as the same person, particularly by his knock-knees, which was a peculiarity of most of the Tichborne family. In the conversation between witness and the claimant there was much mention of some spurs, stirrups and stuffed birds, which the claimant said he had seen home from America, and which witness had seen, and the cross-examination sought to shake the witness' account of all this and more of their latk.

the witness account in the case was then adjourned with Roger Tichborne's person, and believed the claimant to be him.

The case was then adjourned.

The Empress Engenie's Birthday-How It Was Spent at Chischurst-The Ladies of Paris and Their Beloved Sovereign-The Emperor Receives a Parising Deputation-

Emperor Receives a Parisina Deputation—
Adcress and His Majesty's Reply.

[From the Manchester Examiner, Nov. 14.]

Thesday was the "the day" (Ste. Engénie) of the Empress, on which anniversary it is the custom on the continent to make presents and offerings of affection to those warse names correspond with that on the calendar. The present chosen by the people of Paris, or at least by the sympatitizers with the examperial family, as a mark of their affection for the Empress Engenie, consisted of a couple of bouquets four teet in circumterence, so arranged as to form an elaborate monogram "Engenie" and a magnificent album, covered with purple velvet and mounted in solid gold. The about contains the names of persons and if mis in Paris, representing in all apwards of thirty thousand indivinats, who thus avaied themselves of the only opportunity at present afforded them of assuring the Emperor of their lasting attachment. There was, in addition, a present, in the shape of a series of small bouquets, from the dadnes of Paris, a testimonial of affection, headed by Madame Lefebre, the wife of the late Prefect of Dion, and a similar emblem of devolvon from some officers of the ate imperial Guard.

The deputation numbered nine gentlemen and three ladies, Arriving at the Chisciburst station the two cases, of enormous dimensions, containing the flowers were placed on the top of a cab, which followed in the rear of the deputation, who waited leavety up to Camden House. At the entrance gates the card of one of the pary was sent to the Emperor, with the message that a deputation from Paris desired an interview. After the lapse of a few minutes they were received in the entrance hall by comite Davilliers, who, a ter ascertaining the house they were received in the entrance hall by comite Davilliers, who, a ter ascertaining the moject of the visit, left them to command cate his information to the Emperor, in recognition of the feeling thus evinced towards him, the gentleman who was appointed to act as spokeman commenced in r

translation:

Sign.—We bear you the regrets of the country of which we are the faithful echo. Will your Majesty deign to offer them to lier Majesty the Empress on her return from Spain? It would have been agreat peasure to us to contemplate the features of our much loved Sovereign; but as fate has decided otherwise, we shall swait the privilege of accing the Majesty till it has pieused doct to fix the day. Until that time we shall foodman to hope, offering our prayers for the happiness and the speedy return to France of the Imperial family.

Majesty till it has pieceed do it o its he day. Out that time we shall commuse to hope, offering our payers for the happiness and the speedy return to France of the Imperial lamily.

Vic. PEmperent Vic. PImperatrical Vice to Prince Imperial and the Temperation of the presents of the present of the present of the present of the future of the energetic continuation of sympathy and devotesness without limit, which the fathers would to the father and wolch the sons to-day pledge to the son.

Tather and wolch the sons to-day pledge to the son,

The Emperor then retired and the deputation were invited by the Comte Daylities to partake of refreshment. Upon subsequently returning to the reception room its Majesty came in, accompanied by the Prince Imperial, whom no introduced to the deputation, observing, "ite is growing quite a man," placing at the same time his arm on his boy," placing at the same time his arm on his boy, shoulder. The young Prince thin gave his carte-devisite to cach member of the deputation, to each of whom a photograph of the Emperor was presented.

### FRANCE.

The Journal are Debate publishes the following letter, which, it states, was really sent by M. Thiers pleting the twenty-fifth year of his pon:lifeate:-

General Ducrot and the Conference of November, 1870.
The Patrie of the 15th uit, publishes the following

Interface of the 15th ult. publishes the following letter from General Ducrot:—

The Pairie of the 16th of November contained an article in which I was in some degree called upon to communicate to the public what massed at the conference respecting the armistice in the early part of November, 1876. I regret that I am unable to reason to that invitation, but I am or the opinion of those who think that a soldier, like a statesman or a diplomatist, has no right to divrige the secrets with which he may become entrated by virtue of his public functions. Having been interrogated by the commutee of the National Assembly appointed to inquire into the acts of the government of the 4th of September, I stated in respect of the interview at the Bridge of beyons and of many other matters all that I had to tell as a public man. My deposition was fastingly recorded by the shorthand writers, I am certain. If the avereign Assembly should think it proper to make public the results of that inquiry your desire will be gratition. In the meanwhile I would wenture to observe that you are strangely mistaken in attributing to the any portion whatever of responsibility for the acts of the government of Sentember the 4th. Allow me also to tell you that I am surprised to find a journal like yours making itself the echo of the miserable organs of the Commune by repeating after them the only accusation which, notwithstanding their rage and burning hatred, they have been able to bring against a man who, diving the sign of Paris, never quitted the advanced posts, and who, if he has been a general infortunate or inexpable—history will decide—has at least given proof of some devotion, and has shown himself more careful of the lives of his solders than of his own. letter from General Ducrot:-

#### Thiers on the Commercial Treaty with Eng land and the Ronnpartes.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph reports a conversation which he had with the President of the French Republic. The correspondent, alluding to the Commercial Treaty, told M. Thiers that a leeling was springing up in was, to say the least of it, to be deplored:-

correspondent, antuning to the commercial really, told M. Thiers that a techniq was springing up in English commercial circles towards France which was, to say the least of it, to be deplored:—

M. Thiers said—The French government is fully aware of what you sinte, and no one can deplore it more than we do. At the same time permit me to say that I think the English nation has, as a rule, misunderstrod both our reasons for doing what we are attempting and the decais of the modifications we ask. The treaty consists of nearly a hundred articles. Of these we only wash for a change in three, and even thous three may some day be restored to their present condition. In all that tegards prop. Const. function that the first was a subject to the property of the same colon twist, so as to put them upon something like an equality with our own goods of the same kind, which themselves a subject of the property of the property was a subject to the property was a subject to the property of the property and the stignedous expertse entailed upon us by the late wicked was a full three payments and the made; we made, without money; and the clearest-beaded financial men in France admit that to increase the target on our own manufactured goods—which must, of course, he met by a currency of the property of the same goods from other constitients one of the most legitimate ways of public of the course of the manufactured goods—which must, of course, he met by a currency of the property of the property

they are now. There are also journalists who talk loudly about the return of the Emjeror, and declare that there is nothing else for France than personal government. But these men do not form the real optulon of France. Stangers in Paria read these journale, see only what is on the surface, know nothing as to how the wires are pulled or who pulls them, and give credence to what they see in print merely because it is in print. The intended with attention to my remarks, and said he believed I had formed a true opiniou of the matter. With respect to the articles that have appeared of late in some ultra resides newspapers, M. Thiers was exceedingly cautious. He said that there was a noint begrand which no government—not even that of England, where every one had full liberty to say and to print in 80 opinions—could permit the preast time for the excited state of people's feelins, which would in time probably aim down. A few words respecting the greatly improved discipline and appearance of the army naturally brought up the question of France's preparing for war. Nothing could be more decided than M. Thiers' expressions to the effect that the country had need of a defensive, but certainly had of an oftensive army; and that all her hopes of prospectly lay in a steady determination to maintain peace with her neighbors. I mentioned the reports that had not abroad in the French press, affirming that M. Thiers himself hoped to be the instrument of avenuing the disasters of the late war. It is laughed hearitly, asping that it hose gendement, who seemed to know his thoughts better than he did immediate the late of investions. In this I confess to out disasters we take their powers of investion, In this I confess to out disasters. From two A.M. until midnight, with the exception of Loud Palmerston I never cases from work—not even on Sunday, according to the very bad cosion of France.

#### BERTHA'S BETROTHAL

A Lady's Wardrobe Lost and Won-Virtue

Bertha Imter, a young and blooming German fraulein, with rosy cheeks and hair of the hue of the Gothic blonde, some time ago was working in a saloon in Chatham street, where she formed the acquaintance of a countryman of her's named Julius Seffers. Their acquaintance ripened into friendship and their. PRIENDSHIP INTO INTIMACY.

Julius was unremitting in his attentions to the

fair Bertha, and with a woman's trust she confided everything in him. In due course of time one Charlie Marx, with more money than Julius, but less attractive exterior, came upon the scene. He lavished his love and wealth upon Bertha, bedecked her with jewels and wrapped fair form in costly silks and broché shawls. Having thus won Bertha's gratitude he was

fair form in costly siks and broché shawls. Having thus won Bertha's gratitude he was graciously admitted to the circle of her admirers. Continued intercourse served only to increase and to enhance the charms of last ensiaver. A marriage proposal followed, as a natural sequence, and BERTHA ACQUIESCED.

Supplied with funds by the adoresaid Charlie, she repaired to her mother's home in Springfield, Mass., to prepare for the approaching nuptuals. She departed accordingly, but retaining her simple faith in Johns, entrusted her now ample wardrobe to als keeping. Julius, probably stung by jeatonsy or actuated by some baser impulse, proved faithless to his trust, and Hypotherated the rower. Was not so easily defined and Hypotherated The Wallables committed to his care. The watchful Charlie, however, was not so easily defined and kent a vigilant eye on the "simpery" Julius, and detected him in his clandestine operations. Bertha was sway, but, determined to lose no time, he at once applied to a magistrate for legal redress. The lady's ansence, however, proved an insuperable har, as no complaint could be entertained without HER PERSONAL PRESENCE.

Not to be folied, with tusiness-like promptitude he procured the seizure of the articles, and they were at once removed to the Teath precent station house. A telegram was immediately forwarded to the owner, to which she was prompt to respond in person. Yesterday morning she appeared in Essex Market Court, before Justice Ledwith, and made her formal complaint. The recreant Julius, who had so abused his trust, seened completely crestallen, and conid hardly realize that his Gothe blonde should, in police parlance, ignominlously

"HAVE GONE BACK ON HM."

"HAVE GONE BACK ON HIM."
Charlie Marx, on the contrary, looked radiant, and his eyes gleamed with more than satisfaction. He said naught, but calmit awaited the decision of the said naught, but calmly awaited the decision of the Justice. When the magistrate decider to noid Julius under \$500 ball to answer at the General Sessions Charlie's features assumed a glow of vir-tuous triumph, he offered his arm to the rosy and laughing Bertha, cast back one of his blandest smiles on

gniles on

HIS DRIEGTED RIVAL,
and thus vanished from the court room. With the
two attenuant policemen bearing Bertha's wardrobe the victorious party formed a triumphal procession up Grand Street.

### THE STUYVESANT BANK.

Meeting of Indiguant Depositors-A Com mittee of Investigation Appointed.

A meeting of the depositors of the Stuyvesant Bank was held festerday evening in the Sinclair House for the purpose of instituting some inquiry relative to the affairs of the establishment. It wil be remembered that this bank suspended payment on the 12th ult., and that on the following Tuesday a receiver was appointed. Since that ume would appear that the depositors have been anyhas been carried on, many of them alleging that the amination into the actual condition. The meeting last evening was numerously attended. Ex-Judge Kelly, President of the Fifth National Bank, pre sided. The general objects of the meeting having been set forth, Mr. Collamore, the ex-president of the Institution, underwent some questionof the Institution, innerwent some questioning from Mr. Hayes, who interrogated him as to the general course pursued by the bank officials. Mr. Collamore stated that there had been a loan of \$138,000 made to a Mr. Hartman, but there had only been security for \$38,000. The bank had done mostly a discount business. He would not venture however, to give any definite opinion upon the subject, not being acquainted with the interior operation of the establishment. He understood that the bank would be able to pay one hundred cents on the dollar. Mr. T. Kely said that from what he had tearned he thought the back could not pay more than sixty cents on the dollar. After considerable wrangling and a great deal of contuston, the depositors all the while asserting their rights and claiming an investigation, a committee was appointed to conter with the receiver, examine the accounts and report in a week, the following being the names of the gentlemen nominated:—F. T. Hayes, C. W. Druyher, William White, John T. Kelly and J. A. Dongan. The chairman was also added to the committee. A vote of thanks having been passed to the proprietors of the hobel for the use of the parfor, the meeting adjourned.

### THE WORK OF THE COROLERS.

Seventeenth product station in the case of a man named Reberick, who was run over on Monday night man named Henry Harris. The testimony disclosed that the deceased was grossly intoxicated at the time, and that the driver did his best to stop the horses. A verdict of accidental death was re-

A woman named Mary Ann Brown, aged therefive years, died yesterday at her late residence, No.

A woman named Mary Ann Brown, aged thirty-five years, died yesterday at her late residence, No. 95. East Fighth street, from burns which she received by the exposion of a kerosene lamp.

Philip Hicken, a seaman, died at the Centre Street Hospital yesterday from injuries received by a fail on board the steamship De Ruyter, at Pier No. 3 North River.

A child named Thomas Yaughan died yesterday of convaisions, produced by a teaspoonful of whiskey, which was given to him Monday night. It is supposed that the whiskey was poisoned, and a rigid investigation will be made.

An inquest was held yeaterday by Coroner Young in the case of Jacob kopke, who shot limaself through the head, at 77 Caristopher street, on November 26. The particulars shave already appeared in the Heaalb. A verdict of subade, while in an unsound state of minu, was returned.

A chid named Laza Comors, who was burned on Monday died yesterday.

Coroner Hermann held an Inquest yesterday on the body of a man named John Mondann, who was injured on the moraling of the 1stn of November by a piece of rock which fell on him in Nath are nuc, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets. Several witnesses were examined, who testined that the stone, which was being housed out of a cutting by a chain slapped and struck decased hist on the shoulder and then fell on his foot and broke it. Most of them tostified that are decased that he had watched it as it, seended that he must have seen it and been are to get out of the way. The medical testing-by went on to show that there was a chance of saving the man's life if the limb was amputated, but his relatives refused to permit the opporation.

The jury refred, and after remaining away three quariers of an hour returned with the following verifict.—We accord \$2,000 to the widow of the decased. The coroner informed them that they were only to inquire into the cause of death, and they again retired. In a short time the following verifict, was returned.—We should be contractors, i. M. Miner and J. Crawley, for not emp

### THE METAIRIE COURSE RACES.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28, 1871. The race horses for the coming meeting at the Metatrie Course are collecting in force. Mr. San-ford's string are here, all well, and so are Babcock's: but Gaffney & Tully's string have not yet reached the city. They are expected in the morning. There are about forty horse at the grounds. A spirited meeting is anticipated. The Louisiana State Fair is still well attendes and will continue several days

# THE MACE-COBURN PRIZE FIGHT.

What He Says—The Betting.

(From the New Orleans Times, Nov. 24)

This distinguished exponent of the "maniy art" reached town on Wednesday pight, and, having taken up his quarters at thioorn's, No. 17 St. Charles street, has been successfully interviewed by a host of the curiously incaned, for whom a sight at a prize ring champion possesses a nascnation which even many very inconvenient neek streichings fait to destroy. John has been training at Chicinnati under the memorship of Jim Cusick and Pooley Mase, who arrived with his; and, contrary to extensively circulated reports, his regime has brought him tato fine condition—in fact, he declares that he never felt in octret tim in his life. An interview with Mr. Mace failed to clicit much, except that he is quite reticent in an expression of opinion touching both his antagonist and the coming agat, and is withal decidedly a non-committal person. The burden of his sensiments seem to point to but one thing, and that is his determination to bring the coming contest to a fistic issue, if there be any such thing possible. He stigmatizes as "assurd" the theory that there will be no fight, and says:—"Do you think I would come affected an I that rather than there should be no fight it will agree to meet Coulum aloue and have it out in a six by muc room or anywhere else." The betting ranges at the odds of about two to one in favor of Mace both here and in New York, several bets having been made last night at 100 to 60 and 50. Jem telt the city yesterday, for a convenient point on the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad, between this city and boundaisonville, where he will put the finishing touches on his "jorn divine." To the question, "Do you propose to give an exhibit in before the match?" he repied, "No, sir,' came down here to sight, not to give exhibitions." A flavoing paralle confidence is very "shaky" concerning a beliet in a fair prize fight, there can be no donot that in this listance the anality will not only come of, but it will listance the man tempts to shi What He Says-The Besting.

equally matched in size and weight—each expecting to fight at 105. Coburn will have the advantage of youth, his age occup thrty-six, while Mace kloks the beam of time at forty-one.

There will probably be a larger gathering at the ring on the morning of the 20th than has ever been seen upon a similar occasion, there being already in the city large delegations from New York and other cities, a notherable leature of which, however, is the absence of the rough theying element usual at such events. Their failure to put in an appearance will be a source of congratination, although 4t is said that a certain amount of respect for the peculiar ideas of Judge Lynch is answerable for the very excellent course adopted by these outlaws of society. Fress reporters from all the first class journals of the country are gathered here like some vast host, all eager for the fray, which will afford the exquisite pleasure of disabling to their millions of readers the intelligence—that Joe got home on the hort of Jein, and that Jein hit Joe asing in the ribs that made thin sick."

The frieads and admirers of Cobarn have tendered him a complimentary testimonial sparring exhibition, which will take place at Turner Hall, Saturday evening, November 25, upon which occasion he will be assisted by Ned O'B-ldwin and other bexers, who will "rise to explain" all about the delightin mysteries connected with the noble art which results so frequently in bloody noses and broken heads ad thorum.

The Fighting Fever on the Increase at New Orleans-Condition of the Men-The Bet-NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 28, 1871.

The fighting fever seems to increase as the time approaches for the encounter between Mace and Coburn. Nothing is talked of in the clubs or about the various hotels but the probabilities of the issue. Coburn was here to-day, bustling about the business part of town, and was an object of great in-terest. The odds on Mace to-day were one hundred to forty. Jem is fifty miles away from here, keep-ing quet, but will be on the battle ground at the appointed time.

### THE WAR OF CAEEDS.

Dismissed-The Infection Catching. The Biblical war still continues to occupy a large

portion of the public attention, not only in the place where it first originated, Hunter's Point, but also in Long Island City, which, unfortunately, has too often been troubled by similar difficulties. It now seems that the infection has rapidly spread itself all round, it will, if not stopped before a increases too much, cause considerable anxiety to the public mind. Another batch of scholars has been suspended

and it is needless to add that all those children that reiuse to read King James' version are Roman Catholics. Yesterday brought forth in its train another day of trial in the Long Island City school trouble. It seems that on the assemblage of the scholars at the school yesterday morning a fair proportion of the numscholars suspended were found in their respective seats. This action on the part of had promised a compliance on the part of the scholars with all the regulations established by the Board pal, it appears that Miss Katie Dennen, the little culprit who first commenced the row, jumped up and expressed herself after the manner that she considered it a sacrilege to listen to the recital of the Bible as read in the public sensors. Another followed and nearly the same seenes took place that the Bible as read in the public schools. Another followed and nearly the same scenes took place that were enacted on Monday. She was promptly expelled. Thirteen other scholars were suspended. All day yesterday the greatest exchement prevailed among the parents and friends of the scholars in the neighborhood of the school. A large number of the parents called at the school, and in almost every instance they used very disrespectful and even, sometimes, outrageous language towards the Principat.

In one case Mr. Solburg's he was threatened by some man, who was promptly arrested and put uneer bonds to keep the peace. The raye even took possession of the women, since one was carried down stairs by two policemen. It was justly considered at the time that her language was entirely anni. for any kind of deciat society or delicate ears. Although everything that really could be expressed to exasperate the feelings of a man was builed against. Mr. Selburg, he very kindly gave everybody an audience, including, of course, a large corps of the New York reportorial stay. The most of the supended scholars managed to get taken back on the parents' promise of good behavior and obedience to the rules. Yesterday, at the opening of the school exercises in the second ward the boys commenced most outrageous proceedings, hallooling, veiling and making most uncertaily noises, the of the older ones told the Principal to take his Bible and go to hell with it. Finally the intotous scholars were persuaded to leave and quiet was restoied. The police force as the schools has been doubled. On Sunday night the lower windows of the First ward school were all broken, and the sashes of many of them. By some it is proposed that all the schools be closed until the excitement subsides and quiet is once more restored. By others a conference committee is singested. The latter plan, it is midderstood, will be acceptable to the Calmones.

### DRIVES TO CRIME.

A Starving Frenchman Committe a Bargiary

on liftany & Co.'s Store.

Tifany & Co., Union square on account of the large amount of variables contained in their store, employ tweive watchmen to sleep therein during the hours it remains closed. About five o'clock on Monday morning Robert castor, one of the watchmen, was awakened by hearing a noise on the first door, and getting out of bed in his stocking feet proceeded part way down stairs, and was somewhat surprised on seeing a dury, ragged-looking individual standing at one of the large showcases. Which contained a large number of valuable watches, endeavoring to force it open. So quiet was his descent the burglar aid no hear him, and proceeding to a side door he emerged into the street and secured the services of

emerged into the street and secured the services of order Mead, of the Twenty-ninth precinct. The two upon returning to the store, still found the borging industrious; at work.

Upon approaching him he quietly surrendered, and accompanied the officer to the station house in Thirtieth street, where he gave his name as François Fournier, and residence at 22 South Fifth avenue. He stated it was poverty and want that had compelled him to commat this, his first crime, as he had not tasked food for two days nor slept in a bed for one week; that he came to this city about three months ago from France, where he had served all through the war and been nonovably discharged. He is a stone mason by trade, and, being unable to obtain work, became envious of Tiffany's wenth and concined to appropriate some of it in order to make himself comfortable and keep the wolf from the door. When asked how he effected an entiance he stated that on Sunday alternoon he made his way to the roof of the Spingler house, in many & Co.'s store, where he remayed until about the skylight, and taking off he shoes made his way to the discharge he forced open the skylight, and taking off he shoes made his way to the lirst floor. On his behoes made his way to the lirst floor. On his he had no opportunity of burglar's tools, and shoet time he was in the place.

The charge, was fully committed for trial.

### LECTURES LAST NIGHT.

PIRES AND HOW TO PREVENT THEM.

A Lecture by Professor Doremus. The second of the series of lectures by Professor Doremus on science was delivered last evening in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. The subject was "Fire and its Treatment." A good deal of valuable information was given relative to the nature and origin of the element. Fire assumes various forms. Sometimes, as heat, it cheers and revivides the system enterbled by cold; at other times it assumes the more terrific shape of configration, as it has lately done in the West, and carries with it all the elements of desolation and terror. is the most awful exhibition given to man of the potency of the Creator, its power, either for good or evil, being incalculable. Various have been the Lord Bacon maintained it was a mode of motion; the same view was held by Sir Isaac Newton, and in our own time the theory has revived by a number of eminent chemists, chief among them Sir John Tyndal, who has written a book in defence of its truth. It had been considered by the ancients to be one of the elements; but this is not maintained at the present day, and we are in a certain sense at sea as to its proper place in creation. The causes which prothem being combustion, which is probably the principai, the main, cause of most of the ares which occur
in our large cities. Farticles of matter brought into
conjact with each other have matural adminy, and,
attracted with the wind, will, in numerous instances, kindle into a flame. We frequently read of
instances where the leaves of trees, rustled by the
blast, ignire and produce terrible confagrations,
such as have lately occurred in Wisconsin and
Michigan, where whole forests were destroyed from
this sample cause. On the same principle a body
traveiling with great velocity coming in contact
with an opposing force produces fire—as, for
fustance, a projectile striking against for
side of a ship will send forth spaths
of fame. The popular theories which
will be intelligible to all relative to the production
of this element are easily explained. It is by
chemical means that we are daily mastering all the
difficulties of schence, and among them this priociple of fire. Chemistry explains what is known as
spontancous combustion, which would otherwise
over mysteriams. If eacher of charged by exthem being combustion, which is probably the princi difficulties of science, and among them this prioriple of fire. Chemistry explains what is known as
spontaneous combustion, which would otherwise
seem very mysterious. It carbon or charcoal be exposed to the air it can easily ignite, and in the same
way soit coal. In one year the Motropolitan Gas
Company lost \$125,000 by the burning of their soit
coal when exposed to the coal snips which left
Liverpool were never heard of—supposed to
have been lost for the same reason. Another great
cause of fire is cleetricity, which has been fearfully
illustrated by the destruction of Chicago. The air
is surcharged with the chief electric force, and it
surcharged with the chief electric force, and in
sair weather as we have at present this can be
easily proved. If a person who waks a distance a
day like this comes into a warm room and rules his
feet for a leagth of time on a carbot or rag in a
short time the electricity will penetrate to the very
tips of his fingers, and a match applied to them will
ignife a flame. This theory explains such phenomena as we read about in the papers in connection
with the destruction of Chicago. People who lived
long distances from where the fire was raging, who
had no idea of moving to a place of refuge, suddenly discovered their houses on fire in a manner
that seemed thex rollicable to them. The truth of the with the destruction of Chicago. People who lived long distances from where the fire was raging, who had no idea of moving to a place of refuge, suddenly discovered their houses on fire in a manner that seemed fuexplicable to them. The truth of the theory is easily explained. Great fires, such as that one, create a strong current of electric air, which travels over great distances, frequently firing a city in places widely apart. The knowledge of this principle should create a counter element to prevent such disasters, and it is believed chemistry is able with its comparatively limited knowledge to suggest one. Apart from this, some valuable hints are being thrown out by men of science relative to the building of our cities. The long, narrow streets are, it is said, very dangerous in the presence of a fire, short, broad streets on the European pian being much safer and less exposed to the action of the flames. Some improvements might be made in our Fire Department. It has been suggested that instead of water being silely depended upon as an extinguisher a reservoir, sold do be much more efficacious than water, if pipes were connected with the reservoirs, leading to our large establishments, in case of a fire breaking out at any time, the mere action of turning on a valve and filing the burning apartment with the gas would extinguish the flames. The same method could be employed at sea, on ships, and the disasters that are now so requent could be easily prevented and controled.

A number of other valuable suggestions relative to the means which it would be advisable to take to prevent fires in our houses, either and on our persons were offered by the Professor, and well received by the andlence. The lecture was beautifully illustrated, the experiments being of the most elaborate kind, and the audience testihed their appreciation by repeated plaudits. ORDERS OF NOBILITY.

Lecture by the Rev. E. H. Chapin Last

Evening.

At the Plymonth Baptist church in Fifty-first street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, the Rev-F. H. Chapin lectured last evening before a large and very fashionable audience. His subject was "Orders of Nobility." The reverend recturer descanted at some length on the many growing evils of American society, one of the principal ones being that so many rush work and callings that they not fit for, because they think that what they are capable to perform is vulgar and degrading, all the professions becoming thus filled with incompetent nobodies, while good mechanics and agriculturists are scarce. He then ridiculed the absurdity of American aristocracy, as there could be no distinction of being the distinction of wealth, and that soon uses itself up in the course of a lew generations. But there is a nobility attainable in this country, he continued, and that is the nobility of honest toil, the nobility of thought and the mobility of soul. All work is nobic, and the degrees of nobleness are increased by the way in which the work is performed. Some young ladies curl their lips at the idea of a mechanic, and prove their vulgarity by marrying a profigate or a fool. Who are mechanics? They are those who have enauged the face of civilization and nanided the levers that have moved the world. Higher still than the nobility of work is the nobility of thought. Men value the offspring of thought more than the greatest manual dexterity. In schemes of mere willty the simplest screw may be of more account, than the "Midsummer Might's Dream;" but in the realms of impalpable thought, where men have dwelt for ages, the poem is more than "Archimodes' lever." A man becomes noble just as he assimilates and reproduces truth. Noble thought is right, generous, true. The man of pompous assertions has always the meanest and narrowest of thoughts, because, instead of drawing them from the realms of truth, netakes them from the the attenuated confines of his own soul. There are many noble souls who dwell in humble place, many saints who have no niche, many marryrs who have no pain. Have no confidence in him who says he has no faith in man or woman. Such men, whatever their wealth, whatever their power, whatever their wealth, whatever their men and connections, a largeness and generosity in our hought professions becoming thus filled with incompetent nobodies, while good mechanics and agriculturists

#### AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY. This very learned and useful body, which has us

rooms in the apartments formerly devoted to the use of the Bryan Gallery, Cooper Institute, met last evening for the purpose of listening to a very interesting lecture by Mr. J. Carson Brevoort on the "Verazzano Map," duplicate copies of which had been presented to the learned society by the College Propaganda de Pide, at Rome. The Recording Secretary assured the Herrald roporter that this was a favor seldom accorded, even to governments, and was a particular compliment to the society. Among those present were Mr. Heary C. Murphy, Judgo Henry E. Davies, Professor Lieber, Henry E. Pierrepont. M. Pani Du Chamin and others. The lecture was an able and examinative one, and was instened to throughout with much attention by a select andicence. At the conclusion Mr. Henry C. Murphy proposed a vote of thanks to the locturer, which was adopted manificulty. met last evening for the purpose of listen-

# MINISTER ECHENCE'S WASHINGTON RESI-

TROY, S. Y., Nov. 27, 1871. TO THE EDITOR OF THE RESALD:-

DEAR SIR-My attention has been called to the letter of your Washington correspondent dated No-vember 25, in which he says it is alleged that the vember 25, in which he says it is alleged that the residence of General Schenck in Washington "was presented to him while Chairman of the Committee of Ways and, Means, by Mr. John A. Griswold, of Troy." Less some of your readers may receive as truth this smalloyed coinage of the brain. I beg, with your peralission, to say through the columns of your paper and the allegation has not a shadow of a shade of truth. My personal acquaintance with ceneral Schenck and association with him in Congress as a fellow member of the Committee of Ways and Means places him, in my estimation, among the very last who could ue induenced by improper considerations for his acts, official or personal. Very truly, &c...

JOHN A. GRISWOLD.

## WYOMING SAYS THEY SHALL NOT HAVE IT.

CHRYENNE, Nov. 27, 1971. The bill for the repeal of female suffrage in

### HUNTING THE RED MEN.

United States Troops on a Raid Against the Indians in Texas-Interesting Account of Their Encounters and Exploits-A Review of the Acts of the Arizona Apaches and the Effect Humane Treatment Has on Them.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28, 1871. The following general order, detailing the success ful operations of our troops against the hostile indians, published in recognition of the energy and good conduct displayed by the troops who took part in the various expeditions, has been forwarded to the War Department from the headquarters of

to the War Department from the headquarters of the Department of Texas;—
Captain A. R. Chaffee, Sixth cavairy, left for Richardson, Sovember 12, 1871, in command of a small seoul. Just before dark on the 14th of Nowmber a party of twelve Comancine Indians was discovered and promptly charged. A running fight ensured, but datchess put a stop to the satirmish. All the shots were fired while the horses of the Indians and of the twops were at full gallop. Seven animals were captured.

First Lieutenant P. M. Boehm, Fourth cavairy, on a thirty days' seout from Fort Richardson with twenty-live men of Company A. Fourth cavairy, discovered May 29, 1871, a hunting party of four Commences on the divide between the Brazos and the lige Wachita, and killed one Indian and his norse, one man and two horses of Lieutenant Boehm's party were slightly wounded.

Lieutenant Colonel W. R. Shaffer, of the Twenty-fourth inflantry, with a force of six objects of the Twenty-fourth inflantry and Ninth cavairy, and two guides from Forts Davis and Stockton, left Varilla Springs on June 21, 1871, and marched in a northern quirection across the Fecos into the Staked Plain, on June 30 the scont encountered a small party of Apaches and captured one Ludian, sixteen animals and all their caver equipage.

Sergeant D. Harrington, of Company M. Eighth cavairy, with ten men of company M, left San Antonio for the vicinity of Eandera Press on June 21, 1871, on July 4 he Jound and attacked a small party of Indians who were driving out a herd of horses, and succeeded in wounding two indians and recapsuring forty-seven horses.

This small party of selders was handled in a most ween the capating forty-seven horses.

indians who were deliver out a herd of horses, and succeeded in womaning two indians and recapsuring forty-seven horses.

This small party of soldlers was handled in a most vigorous manner from the stare. The sergeant seems to have kept his men in sachte all day and hish horses smoot by candle light.

Sergeant Harrington reports that, while the cittzens in the vicinity of Bandera were very anxious to be projected from the Indians, with the exception of Mr. Gallagher and Mr. Hoffman, none of them would guide his party through the country of assist him in any manner.

First Lieutevant W. C. Hemphill, Fourth cavairy, in command of Company G. Four h cavairy, left for Fort Conco. July 18, 1871. On the 15th of July a small party of Indians were discovered, all of whom escaned, leaving in the hands of the scouts their saddles, animals and about one hundred head of catile.

Lieutenant Hemphill and his command are justly commended for their energy by the Fost Commander.

Captain F. W. Crandal, Twenty-fourth infantry, and twelve men of Company A, Twenty-fourth infantry, and twelve men of Company A, Twenty-fourth infantry, and twelve men of Company M, Ninth cavairy, left Fort McKanett July 26, 1871. July 31, they fell in with a small party of Indians and kiled one.

Captain J. U. Cous, Twenty-fourth infantry, with a command consisting of Second Lieutenant J. L. Bullis, Twenty-fourth infantry, with a command consisting of Second Lieutenant J. L. Bullis, Twenty-fourth infantry, with four privates of Company M, Ninth cavairy, discovered three Indians driving a herd of about three hundred catile. Lieutenant Bulls and party of infecen more indians and stopped to make a fight upon the top of a hill. Being 8000 joined by ten more, making in all twenty-fight indians. Lieutenant Bulls, with him a second herd of cattle which the Indians had collected, numbering about two hundred.

Captain D. Schooley, Twenty-fifth infantry, with Second Lieutenant P. Keiliner, Twenty-lith infantry; and seventeen citzens, including the well known Ind

A private letter from a gentleman of intelligence and high character, residing at Tueson, Arizona

contains the following interesting reference to

contains the following interesting reference to recent events in that quarter:—

The antecedents and record of General Crook gave us all a condent assurance that he could, and as certainly would, if not interfered with, bring these Apache outrages to an end, and place these none mercliese of awaren into a position of entire submission and order. The General set about his task emergically. Wherever he could find fraginents of the race disposed to treat, or even to talk over their supposed girlyances, he saured them of his great and unqualified deare for peace, and orgal them eloquently to co-operate with him in bringing the recalcitions and openly helligerent to terms of a multy through negotiation of possible, otherwise by active war reassures.

Magil, the well-known chief, and his entire band protested that they could not have peace a momens too soon, and as an evidence of sincerity he enlisted execution of his immediate followers, and out than

and at the cod of the year we should have had a lasting peace.

At this point Mr. Vincent Colyer appeared on the scene, and by the profuse use of bribes and presents, induoed many of the hostile Indians to come in. They came in, but it was as converors distating terms of peace. By Colyer's policy, as you will have already learned, they were induced to believe that, as alices of the government, they were at war with the citizene, and that they were authorized to come and draw five days' rations at any time and depart as they measure.

ing there had been retination enough, and continues to regard this samplianary villain as an especial laworite, presenting him with a red seek in testimony of respect for his brawery.

At Apache, sometime since, an Indian speared and killed Mr. Redman, suffer of the post, a man of high character. Colver refuses to hear a word unfavorable to the Indiana and has behaved to the citigens as if they were thieves and marrierers, and will soon unquestionably possible a report addressed to the people of the United States conveying this infamous impression. Governor Safe ford has even reason as for the United States conveying this infamous impression. Governor Safe ford has even reason as for the Colver should be me sense, so the laddress, well knowing that if he same some, so the laddress, well knowing that if he has interested the could be satisfied that the people wro well-meating and after long years of experience cortainly must know more of the Indiana than he possibly could, let he has treated the citizens with understanding. It would almost seem as if he wished to drive our neople to commit some ordinary informed, has persistently rificuled to dovernor's efforts to obtain a friendly meeting and a friendly moderatanding. It would almost seem as if he wished to drive our neople to commit some over task, no order that the Indian Ring might have material to keep up the prejudes against fromterssen, and thereby continue their plundering schemes a the name of humanity and charity for the cortain to the people are in consumit each of the riting and the riting the cortain to the people are in consumit and both of are from an area for a from the subject of the many of our best from a for any for feet, and the worst savages, his annotains, are feel and care for far better than he and his tribe, who are in hourly fear of being unashored on account of that very alliance. It if any wonder that we real a hitle discouraged? We, who have striven to develop Arizona, have felt our little being to an our best friends I arm not natu

PORTSHOUTH, Nov. 28, 1871. The city election resulted in a republican victory, Horton D. Walker was elected Mayor by 028 ma-jority, in a vote of 1,734.

There is a great republicant gain over last spring. Six republicans and two democrats were elected Addring.

### THE NEW PERSEY ELECTION

TRENTON, NOV. 28, 1871. The State Canvassers met to-day, and they and the Governor declared the official result to be:-Parker, 56,362; Walsh, 76,383. Parker's majority, 5,579.

Raised for the Sufferers to Date.

# Investigating the Cause of the Pire-Amount

CHICAGO, Nov. 28, 1871.

During the investigation to-day into the origin of the fire a witness stated that the old part of the Court House roof was tar covered, and that the cornices were all of wood, rendering it an easy matter for the roof to ignife.

Up to this date the Chicago Reitef and Aid So clety has received \$2,509,000 cash for the benefit of the sufferers by the fire. The contributions came from lerty States and Territories.